

## NOTES ON HABENARIA.

OAKES AMES.

**Habenaria dilatata** var. **media** (Rydb.) n. comb.—*Limnorchis media* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. **28**: 618 (1901).

The original specimen on which *H. dilatata* was based is in the herbarium of the British Museum. It was collected by Sir Joseph Banks in Newfoundland in 1766, and described by Pursh as *Orchis dilatata* in his *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*. The common New England form is considerably taller than the Banksian specimen and might readily be taken for a distinct species if it were not for perfect agreement in specific details. Strangely enough the form characteristic of the type is extremely rare in herbaria and is best matched by a series of specimens collected in high alpine bogs on Mt. Albert, Gaspé Co., Quebec, where they were found in August, 1905, at an altitude between 900 and 1050 meters by Collins and Fernald. The range of variation between the type and the luxuriant specimens frequently found in New England is sufficiently enormous to induce caution where new species are contemplated. *H. dilatata* is a widely distributed species and consequently adaptable to conditions which have a marked influence on growth. An examination of large quantities of material has convinced me that Dr. Rydberg's *Limnorchis media* is simply a variety of *H. dilatata* characterized by yellowish-green flowers. The labellum is slightly rhombic-lanceolate and the rostellar glands are similar to those of *H. dilatata*. The living specimens which I have examined have all been deliciously fragrant as is the case with typical *H. dilatata*.

**Habenaria blephariglottis** var. **conspicua** (Nash) n. comb.—*H. conspicua* Nash Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. **23**: 100 (1896) — *Blephariglottis conspicua* Small Fl. Se. U. S. 313 (1903).

This variety differs from the type mainly in its longer spur, and is the common form in the southern states.

**H. × Canbyi** hybr. nov. (*H. cristata* × *H. blephariglottis*).

This interesting natural hybrid was collected near Lewes, Delaware in July, 1878, by Wm. M. Canby. At the time it was discovered its hybrid origin was suspected. The following transcript from the collector's notes is of interest:

“*Habenaria cristata* × *blephariglottis*? Intermediate in color, size of flowers, openness of panicle, etc. between the two species. Hab., Swamp near Lewes, Delaware, in company with *H. cristata* and *H. blephariglottis*, July 27, 1878.”

The labellum of the hybrid is more or less ragged-fringed, 7 mm. long, more closely resembling *H. cristata* than *H. blephariglottis*. The length of the spur is 12 mm. and consequently of very great diacritical value, as in combination with other characters more or less intermediate between the parent species it excites that suspicion as to origin which usually results in the detection of natural hybrids.

The foliage is intermediate.

Type in Hb. College of Pharmacy, New York City.

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PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS,—XIX. ADDENDA.—Since the publication of “Preliminary Lists of New England Plants,—XIX.” (RHODORA, 8:131, July, 1906), several new records for some of the mosses there listed have been reported to the writer, in most cases accompanied by specimens. To bring this list to date the additions and corrections noted below should be incorporated.

In RHODORA (4:239) Mr. A. LeR. Andrews records finding *Buxbaumia indusiata* Brid. on Mt. Greylock, Mass. In the manuscript for the original list a dash (—), based upon this record, appears in the column for Massachusetts, but through some oversight in proof-reading its omission in the printed list passed unnoticed. It should be inserted.

*Catharinaea Macmillani* Holz. was originally described by Professor J. M. Holzinger, in 1903,<sup>1</sup> from sterile specimens collected in Minnesota. In RHODORA (9:98) Mr. E. B. Chamberlain fully described both gametophyte and sporophyte of this species and published illustrations, together with complete data in regard to its discovery in New England. A cross (+) should be inserted in the “Me.” column and a dash (—) in the “Conn.” column.

*Catharinaea crispa* James has been collected by Miss A. L. Crockett

<sup>1</sup> Minn. Bot. Studies, 3: 120.